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LY BY  
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# Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.]

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1802.

[NO. 204]

## Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,  
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction  
Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.

Sugar in do.  
Coffee in bags,  
Soap and Candles in boxes,  
Raisins in do.  
Starch in do.

Tobacco in kegs, &c.—ALSO,  
A quantity of Dry Goods,  
Viz.

Kendal Cottons,

Kerseys,  
Halfthicks, Plains,  
Plaids, Coatings,  
Duffels, Flannels,  
Irish and Sheeted Linens,  
German Oznaburgs,  
Calicoes, Durants,  
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,  
Ladies' Silk Gloves,  
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

H. and T. MOORE,  
Auctioneers.  
Jan. 22.

## Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue  
Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and  
Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.

French Brandy in bls.  
Holland Gin in bls.  
Teneziffe Wine in casks,  
Cordials in bls.  
Sugar in hhds and bls.  
Molasses in hhds.  
Rice in tierces and bls.  
Soap in boxes,  
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates,  
handsomely assorted,  
30 boxes Havana Segars,  
Cotton in bales—on a credit.

ALSO,  
A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad and narrow Cloths,  
Flannels and Planes,  
Carpets and Carpeting,  
Irish and German Linens,  
Worsted and cotton Stockings,  
Calicoes and Ginghams,  
A variety of Muslin and Muslin Hand  
kerchiefs and Shawls,  
Table Cloths, Hats,  
Boots and Shoes,  
Hardware, and  
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,  
Jan. 26. Vendue-Master.

## Public Sale.

On the 11th of February next  
WILL BE SOLD,

On the Premises,

A neat and convenient Store  
and Dwelling-House, on Prince-Street,  
near the corner of Royal-Street. The  
stand is equal to any in the Town, fronts  
on Prince-Street 18 feet 4 inches, and is  
in depth 78 feet, with the benefit of an  
alley; subject to a rent of Twenty  
Pounds. Terms, &c. will be made known  
previous to the sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER, v. m.  
January 23.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
By Cotton & Stewart,

And for Sale at their Book Store,

Price 37½ Cents,

Certain Acts of the Common-  
wealth of Virginia for regulating the Mi-  
lita, and of the Congress of the United  
States, more effectually to provide for the  
national defence by establishing an uniform  
militia throughout the United States, with  
the Rules and Articles of war.

6s Caps given for clean linen and cot-  
ton rag at this office.

## For Charter.

THE SCHOONER  
LUCY,



Captain Snow, 90 Tons  
burthen, to Europe, or any  
port in the West-Indies—apply to the  
Master on board at Vowell's Wharf or to  
the subscribers.

JANNEY & PATON.

January 22.

## FOR CHARTER,

The Schooner

RACHAEL,



Burthen about 86 tons.—  
Apply to Capt. Russell Ste-

KORN & WISEMILLER.

January 7.

## JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT

Cotton & Stewart's Book Store,  
St. LEON:

A Tale of the Sixteenth Century.

By William Godwin.

Two vols.—Price Two Dollars.

Also, for Sale,

THE  
PHILADELPHIA CARPENTERS'  
BOOK OF PRICES.

Price 75 cents, stitched.

Fraternal Discord; the Writing Desk;  
Abbe de l'Epee, or the Orphan, and False  
shame, by Kotzebue.

Jan. 9.

## For Sale,

Antigua Rum by the hhd.

Raisins by the box,  
Sugar by the barrel,  
Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,  
With a variety of other

FRUITS and GROCERIES.

ABEL WILLIS.

The HOPE will sail for Norfolk  
on Thursday next.

Jan. 11.

## ROBBERY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE subscribers' store was last night  
broke open and the following Cash and  
Goods taken therefrom, viz.

About 100 dollars in cash,  
Cross-barred and striped coarse swansdown,  
1 Piece of superfine brown cloth,  
1 do. do. dark bottle green,  
1 do. of dark brown superfine,  
1 do. dark mixed brown superfine,  
2 do. of blue fine cloth,  
1 do. of dark mixture fine cloth,  
3 do. lapet muslins,

Of sprigged muslins a number—also dimi-  
ties; camel hair shawls; brown, red and  
blue bandannoes; yellow flags and  
cinnamon silk shawls; a number of India  
book muslins; womens' blue and white  
worsted and cotton stockings, mens'  
fancy cotton stockings; a few pieces  
of Marfeilles vest patterns and silk nan-  
keen, together with a variety of other  
articles not particularly recollected.

The above reward will be paid to any  
person for discovering the Cash and Goods  
and convicting the thief or thieves; or  
Fifty Dollars for all the Goods, or in  
proportion for any part of the Goods re-  
covered.

It is hoped all well disposed persons will  
interest themselves in discovering and  
bringing to condign punishment the per-  
petrators of this daring attack upon the  
property of citizens.

J. & M. SCHOLFIELD.

January 2.

Such Printers as are disposed to de-  
tect villainy are requested to insert the a-  
bove.

## SOAL LEATHER

And Mens' coarse Shoes,

Just received a quantity, for sale by

JOHN G. LADD.

Dec. 19.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Robert  
Hamilton and Esther, his Wife, to the  
Subscribers, for securing the payment of  
a sum of money to the President, Directors,  
and Company of the Bank of Alexan-  
dria, on the 30th instant will be exposed  
to Sale, for ready money, on the premises,

A Lot or Parcel of Ground,  
lying upon the East side of St. Asaph-  
Street, and south side of Wolfe-Street, in  
the Town of Alexandria; beginning at  
the intersection of the said Streets, and  
running eastwardly with Wolfe-Street to  
Pitt-Street; thence southwardly with  
Pitt-Street 96 feet 6 inches; thence west-  
wardly parallel with Wolfe-Street 80  
feet; thence southwardly parallel with  
Pitt-Street 80 feet; thence westwardly  
parallel with Wolfe-Street to St. Asaph-  
Street; thence northwardly with St.  
Asaph-Street to the beginning. Upon  
this piece of ground there are a large,  
comfortable frame dwelling-house, well  
calculated for the accommodation of a  
gentle family, a kitchen, stable and ear-  
riage-house, a well of water in the yard,  
with a pump. The situation is elegant.  
It was formerly occupied by Mr. Robert  
Hamilton, lately by Mr. Sier, and at  
present by Mr. James Hamilton. The  
lot being large, a sufficient proportion  
of it will be attached to the improve-  
ments, and the residue laid off into conve-  
nient building lots; a plan of which will  
be exhibited on the day of sale.

ALSO,

One other Piece of Ground,  
lying upon the fourth side of Prince-Street,  
and to the eastward of Water-Street, in  
the said Town; beginning upon Prince-  
Street 22 feet to the eastward of Water-  
Street and running thence eastwardly  
with Prince-Street 23 feet; thence south-  
wardly parallel to Water-Street 44 feet 4  
inches; thence westwardly parallel to  
Prince-Street 23 feet; thence northwardly  
to the beginning. Upon this piece  
of ground there are a convenient two-story  
frame dwelling-house, with a kitchen  
and other conveniences; now in the the  
occupation of Mr. Smith.

ALSO,

One other Piece of Ground,  
adjoining the last; beginning upon Prince  
Street 45 feet to the eastward of Water-  
Street and running thence eastwardly  
with Prince-Street 40 feet; thence south-  
wardly parallel to Water-Street 44 feet  
four inches; thence westwardly parallel  
of Prince-Street 40 feet; thence north-  
wardly to the beginning. Upon this piece  
of ground is a large frame warehouse, two  
stories high, now in the occupation of  
Messrs. Smith and Bartleman. It for-  
merly composed two distinct warehouses,  
and may easily be put into the same  
situation again.

JAMES KEITH,  
JOHN C. HERBERT.

January 1.

d23t

## GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

Best white Ticklenburg,

Second qual. do.

Brown do.

Oznaburgs,

Brown Hempen Rolls,

White do.

Hessian do.

Brown Holland and Dowlas.

ALSO ON HAND,

A Quantity of

Turl's Island, Isle of May, and

Cadiz SALT.

December 29.

cotf

## Wanted to Purchase

Marine Shares of Alexandria. Ap-

ply to WILLIAM HODGSON.

January 22.

d

An Apprentice wanted.

District of Columbia, Alex-  
andria County, TO WIT.

I, PETER WISE, jun. one of the U-  
States' Justices of the Peace for the  
County of Alexandria and District of  
Columbia;

To all Marshals, Sheriffs, Mayors, Bai-  
liffs, Constables, and Headboroughs,  
within the United States,

Whereas complaint is made to  
me this day, upon the oath of James  
Campbell, jailer of the aforesaid county,  
that Dennis Hennessy, laborer, who was  
lately committed to the jail of the said  
county of Alexandria, by warrant from  
Jacob Hoffman, a justice of the peace of  
the said county, for breaking and escaping  
from the jail in the county of Washing-  
ington, did, on the night of the 25th of  
January, in the year one thousand eight  
hundred and two, last past, forcibly  
break and escape from the said jail, and is  
now going at large; these a e therefore,  
in the name of the United States, to re-  
quire you, and every of you, in your re-  
spective counties, cities, towns, and pre-  
cincts, to make diligent search, by way  
of hue and cry, for the said Daniel Hen-  
nessy, and him having found, to seize and  
retake and safely convey, or to cause him  
to be safely conveyed, to the jail of the  
said county of Alexandria or Washington,  
there to be kept until he shall be there  
discharged by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal this  
twenty-sixth day of January, in the  
year one thousand eight hundred and  
two.

PETER WISE, jun.

I will give TWENTY FIVE  
Dollars reward for the apprehension of  
the abovementioned Daniel Hennessy, to  
be paid on his delivery at either of the  
jails in the District of Columbia.

JAMES CAMPBELL,  
Jailer, Alex. County.

Jan. 26.

Extract from the "Act of the  
Corporation of Alexandria for the Ex-  
tinguishment of Fire.

"Sec. 7. If any person who shall be  
present at any fire shall neglect or refuse  
to obey the order or direction of any offi-  
cer who shall be appointed by any fire  
company now established, or which may  
be hereafter established, knowing him to  
be an officer, such person shall forfeit and  
pay the sum of Five Dollars—Provided  
the name of such officer shall have been  
first published in one of the public papers  
printed in the town."

At a meeting of the Friendship Fire Com-  
pany on Monday, January 11, 1802,  
the following officers were duly elected  
for the present year, viz.

Alexander Smith, 1st	Commanders.
Aaron Hewes, 2d	
William Halley, 3d	
John Hunter,	Subordinate Directors.
John Longden,	
Walter Blunt,	
Mathew Robinson,	Regulators.
Joseph Thornton,	
Charles M'Knight,	
William Rhodes,	Trustees.
Ephram Evans,	
Richard Weightman,	
William Paton,	

January 26.

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Notice is hereby given,  
To the Stockholders of the Bank  
of Alexandria,

THAT a dividend of four and an half  
per cent. on the old capital stock, and  
three per cent. on the new augmented  
stock of said bank, for the half year end-  
ing this day is declared, and will be  
ready to be paid to them or their legal  
representatives, on Thursday next, the  
7th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,  
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

Jan. 4

co3w

Printing executed at this office



SENATE  
OF THE UNITED STATES.  
Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1862.  
DEBATE

On Mr. Brackenridge's motion to repeal the act passed last session for a new organization of the JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

JUDICIARY ESTABLISHMENT.  
[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Morris.—Mr. President, I had fostered the hope that some gentleman who thinks with me, would have taken upon himself the task of replying to the observations made yesterday and this morning in favor of the motion on your table. But since no gentleman has gone so fully into the subject as it seems to require, I am compelled to request your attention.

We were told yesterday by the honorable member from Virginia, that our objections were calculated for the bye standers, and made with a view to produce effect upon the people at large. I know not for whom this charge is intended. I certainly recollect no such observations. As I was personally charged with making a play upon words, it may have been intended for me. But surely, sir, it will be recollected that I declined that paltry game, and declared that I considered the verbal criticism which had been relied on, as irrelevant. If I can recollect what I said, from recollecting well what I thought, and meant to say, sure I am that I uttered nothing in the file of an appeal to the people.—I hope no member of this house has so poor a sense of its dignity as to make such an appeal. As to myself it is now near thirty years since I was called into public office. During that period I have frequently been the servant of the people, always their friend; but at no one moment of my life their flatterer, and God forbid that I ever should be. When the honorable gentleman considers the course we have taken, he must see that the observation he has thus pointed can light on no object. I trust that it did not flow from a consciousness of his own intentions. He, I hope, had no view of this sort. If he had he was as much, very much mistaken. Had he looked round upon those who honor us with their attendance, he would have seen that the splendid flashes of his wit excited no approbatory smile. The countenances of those by whom we were surrounded presented a different spectacle. They were impressed with the dignity of this house; they perceived in it the dignity of the American people, and felt with high and manly sentiment their own participation.

We have been told, sir, by the honorable gentleman from Virginia, that there is no independent part of this government. That in popular governments the form of every department, as well as the government itself, must depend upon popular opinion. And the honorable member from North Carolina, has informed us that there is no check for the overbearing powers of the legislature but public opinion; and he has been pleased to notice a sentiment I had uttered. A sentiment which not only fell from my lips, but which flowed from my heart. It has, however, been misunderstood and misapplied. After reminding the house of the dangers to which popular governments are exposed from the influence of designing demagogues upon popular passion, I took the liberty to say, that we, the Senate of the United States, are assembled here to save the people from their most dangerous enemy, to save them from themselves; to guard them against the baneful effect of their own precipitation, their passion, their misguided zeal. 'Tis for these purposes that all our constitutional checks are devised. If this be not the language of the constitution, the constitution is all nonsense. For why are the Senators chosen by communities, and the representatives directly by the people? Why are the one chosen for a longer term than the other? Why give one branch of the legislature a negative upon the acts of the other? Why give the President a right to arrest the proceedings of both till two thirds of each should concur? Why all these multiplied precautions, unless to check and controul that impetuous spirit, that headlong torrent of opinion, which has swept away every popular government that ever existed?

With most respectful attention I heard the declaration of the gentleman from

Virginia, of his own sentiment. "Whatever," said he, may be my opinion of the constitution, I hold myself bound to respect it." He disclaimed, sir, to profess an affection he did not feel, and I accept his candour as a pledge for the performance of his duty. But he will admit this necessary inference from that frank confession, that although he will struggle (against his inclination) to support the constitution, even to the last moment, yet, when in spite of all his efforts it shall fall, he will rejoice in its destruction. Far different are my feelings.—It is possible that we are both prejudiced; and that in taking the ground on which we respectively stand our judgements are influenced by the sentiments which glow in our hearts. I, sir, wish to support this constitution because I love it. And I love it because I consider it as the bond of our union; because in my soul I believe that on it depends our harmony and our peace; that without it we should soon be plunged in all the horrors of civil war; that this country would be deluged with the blood of its inhabitants; and a brother's hand be raised against the bosom of a brother.

After these preliminary remarks, I hope I shall be indulged while I consider the subject in reference to the two points which have been taken, the expediency and the constitutionality of the repeal.

In considering the expediency I hope I shall be pardoned for asking your attention to some parts of the constitution, which have not yet been dwelt upon, and which tend to elucidate this part of our enquiry. I agree fully with the gentleman that every section, every sentence, and every word of the constitution ought to be deliberately weighed and examined; nay, I am content to go along with him, and give its due value and importance to every stop and comma. In the beginning we find a declaration of the motives which induced the American people to bind themselves by this compact. And in the foreground of that declaration we find these objects specified; to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, and to insure domestic tranquillity. But how are these objects effected? The people intended to establish justice.—What provision have they made to fulfill that intention? After pointing out the courts which should be established, the 2d section of the 3d article informs us, "The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects."

"In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make."

Thus then we find that the judicial power shall extend to a great variety of cases; but that the supreme court shall have only appellate jurisdiction in all admiralty and maritime causes, in all controversies between the United States and private citizens, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under different states, and between a citizen of the United States and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

The honorable gentleman from Kentucky, who made the motion on your table, has told us that the constitution in its judiciary provisions contemplated only those cases which could not be tried in the state courts. But he will, I hope pardon me when I contend that the constitution did not merely contemplate, but did by express words reserve to the national tribunals a right to decide, and did secure to the citizens of America a right to demand their decision in many cases evidently cognizable in the state courts. And what are these cases? They are those in respect to which it is by the constitution presumed that the state courts would not

always make a cool and calm investigation, a fair and just decision. To form therefore, more perfect union, and insure domestic tranquillity, the constitution has said there shall be courts to the Union to try causes, by the wrongful decision of which the Union might be endangered or domestic tranquillity disturbed. And what courts? Look again at the cases designated. The supreme court has no original jurisdiction. The constitution has said that the judicial powers shall be vested in the supreme and inferior courts. It has declared that the judicial power so vested shall extend to the cases mentioned, and that the supreme court shall not have original jurisdiction in those cases. Evidently, therefore, it has declared that they shall (in the first instance) be tried by inferior courts, with appeal to the supreme court. This, therefore, amounts to a declaration that the inferior courts shall exist. Since without them the citizen is deprived of those rights for which he stipulated, or rather those rights verbally granted would be actually withheld; and that great security of our Union, that necessary guard of our tranquillity, be completely paralyzed, if not destroyed. In declaring then that these tribunals shall exist, it equally declares, that the Congress shall ordain and establish them. I say they shall; this is the evident intention, if not the express words, of the constitution. The convention in framing the American people in adopting the compact, did not, could not presume, that the Congress would only ordain and establish them were thus bound to do. They could not presume, that the legislature would hesitate one moment, in establishing the organs necessary to carry into effect those wholesome, those important provisions.

The honorable member from Virginia has given us a history of the judicial system, and in the course of it has told us, that the judges of the supreme court knew when they accepted their offices the duties they were to perform, and the salaries they were to receive. He thence infers, that if again called on to do the same duties they have no right to complain. Agreed. But that is not the question between us. Admitting that they have made a hard bargain, and that we may hold them to a strict performance, is it wise to exact their compliance to the injury of our constituents? We are urged to go back to the old system; but let us first examine the effects of that system. The judges of the supreme court rode the circuits, and two of them, with the assistance of a district judge held circuit courts and tried causes. As a supreme court they have in most cases only an appellate jurisdiction. In the first instance, therefore, they tried a cause sitting as an inferior court, and then on appeal tried it over again as a supreme court. Thus then the appeal was from the sentence of the judges to the judges themselves. But say, that to avoid this incoherence, you will incapacitate the two judges who sat on the circuit from sitting on the supreme court to review their own decrees. Strike them off; and suppose, either the same or a contrary decision to have been made on another circuit by two of their brethren in a similar case. For the same reason you strike them off, and then you have no court left. Is this wise? Is it safe? You place yourself in a situation where your citizens must be deprived of the advantage given to them of a court of appeals, or else run the greatest risk that the decision of the first court will carry with it that of the other.

The same honorable member has given us a history of the law passed the last session, which he wishes now to repeal.—That history is accurate at least in one important part of it. I believe that all amendments were rejected, pertinaciously rejected; and I acknowledge that I joined heartily in that rejection. It was for the clearest reason on earth. We all perfectly understood, that to amend the bill was to destroy it. That if ever it got back to the other house, it would perish. Those, therefore, who approved of the general provisions of that bill, were determined to adopt it. We sought the practicable good, and would not in pursuit of unattainable perfection, sacrifice that good to the pride of opinion. We took the bill, therefore, with its imperfections, convinced that when it was once passed into a law, it might be easily amended.

We are now told, that this procedure was improper; nay, that it was indecent. That public opinion had declared itself

against us. That a majority (holding different opinions) was already chosen to the other House; and that a similar majority was expected for that in which we sit.—Mr. President, are we then to understand, that opposition to the majority in the two Houses of Congress is improper, is indecent? If so—what are we to think of those gentlemen, who not only with proper and decent, but with laudable motive, (for such is there claim) so long, so perseveringly, so pertinaciously, opposed that voice of the people, which had so repeatedly, and for so many years, declared itself against them, through the organ of their representatives? Was this indecent in them? If not, how could it be improper for us to seize the only moment which was left for the then majority to do what they deemed a necessary act? Let me again refer to those imperious demands of the constitution, which called on us to establish inferior courts. Let me remind gentlemen of their assertion on this floor, that centuries might elapse before any judicial system could be established with general consent. And then let me ask, being thus impressed with a sense of the duty and the difficulty of performing that arduous task, was it not wise to seize the auspicious moment?

Among the many stigmas affixed to this law, we have been told that the President, in selecting men to fill the offices which it created, made vacancies and filled them from the floor of this house. And that but for the influence of this circumstance, a majority in favour of it could not have been found. Let us examine this suggestion. It is ground on the supposition of corrupt influence derived from a hope, founded on two remote and successive contingencies. First, the vacancy might or might not exist; for it depended as well on the acceptance of another as on the President's grant; and Secondly, the President might or might not fill it with a member of this house. Yet on this vague conjecture, on this unstable ground, it is inferred, that men in high confidence violated their duty. It is hard to determine the influence of self interest on the heart of man. I shall not therefore make the attempt. In the present case it is possible, that the imputation may be just, but I hope not, I believe nor. At any rate gentlemen will agree with me, that the calculation is uncertain and the conjecture vague.

But let it now, for argument sake, be admitted. Saving always the reputation of honorable men who are not here to defend themselves. Let it I say, for argument sake be admitted, that the gentlemen alluded to acted under the influence of improper motives. What then? Is a law, that has received the varied assent required by the constitution, and is clothed with all the needful formalities, thereby invalidated? Can you impair its force by impeaching the motives of any member who voted for it? Does it follow, that a law is bad because all those who concurred in it cannot give good reasons for their votes? Is it not before us? Must we not judge of it by its intrinsic merit? Is it a fair argument, addressed to our understanding, to say we must repeal a law, even a good one, if the enacting of it may have been effected in any degree by improper motives? Or is the judgment of this House so feeble, that it may not be trusted?

Gentlemen tell us, however, that the law is materially defective, nay that it is unconstitutional. What follows? Gentlemen bid us repeal it. But is this just reasoning? If the law be only defective, why not amend? And if unconstitutional, why repeal? In this case no repeal can be necessary; the law is in itself void; it is a mere dead letter.

To show that it is unconstitutional a particular clause is pointed out, and an inference is made, as in the case of goods, where because there is one contraband article on board, the whole cargo is forfeited. Admit for a moment, that the part alluded to were unconstitutional, this would in no wise affect the remainder.—That part would be void, or if you think proper, you can repeal that part.

Let us, however, examine the clause objected to on the ground of the constitution. It is said, that by this law the district judges in Tennessee and Kentucky, are removed from office by making them circuit judges. And again, that you have by law appointed two new offices, those of circuit judges, and filled them by law, instead of pursuing the modes of

appointment. The bill from Virginia, those parts, and if I can remove it, it appoints judges. The bill from the office, the performance, form, the courts, ing circuit judges, discontinue fact to remove, is so from the follows as the principle in office, and that the courts is a say, this principles must be repeated, gillatur, mend, promote only contravention act. But new office is in effect, and the refusal of it unconstitutional to officers, if this condition will be shackled, is the call on duties required in every ment?

Alexander  
WEDNESDAY  
VIRGINIA  
The Bill of Chancery Delegates, The two this bill and the in this new day

Extraordinary  
South Carolina  
delphia.  
"The trial of the United States the unprescribed body by the prosecution one for an adds to the since excited with the cal fy

trade rich ex its ex tected executive on one bran spectacle, only be executed perceiving that branch indignity.

"Much to hear about may safely England would return, I am cautious it is either of sufficient yet a decent conviction fail to reflect the crown of the nation of passing fav "Moth to hear about Parliament,



appointment prescribed by the constitution. To prove all this, the gentleman from Virginia did us the favor to read those parts of the law which he condemns, and if I can trust to my memory, it is clear from what he read, that the law does not remove these *district judges*, neither does it appoint them to the office of *circuit judges*. It does indeed put down the *district courts*; but is so far from destroying the offices of district judge, that it declares the persons filling *those offices*, shall perform the duty of holding the *circuit courts*. And so far is it from appointing *circuit judges*, that it declares the *circuit courts* shall be held by the *district judges*. But gentlemen contend, that to *discontinue* the district courts, was in effect to *remove* the district judges. This sir, is so far from being a just inference from the law, that the direct contrary follows as a necessary result; for it is on the principle that these judges continue in office after their courts are discontinued, that the new duty of holding other courts is assigned to them. But gentlemen say, this doctrine militates with the principles we contend for. Surely not. It must be recollected, Sir, that we have repeatedly admitted the right of the legislature, to change, alter, modify and amend, the judiciary system; so as best to promote the interest of the people. We only contend, that you shall not exceed or contravene the authority by which you act. But, say gentleman you force this new office on the district judges, and this is in effect a new appointment. I answer, that the question can only arise on the refusal of those judges to act. But is it unconstitutional to assign new duties to officers, already existing? I fear that if this construction be adopted, our labors will speedily end; for we shall be so shackled, that we cannot move. What is the practice? Do we not every day call upon particular officers to perform duties not previously assigned to, or required of them? And must the executive in every such case make a new appointment?

(To be continued.)

### Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 27.

#### VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The Bill "Concerning the High Court of Chancery," has passed the House of Delegates, by a majority of 33 votes.—The two additional courts established by this bill are to be held at Williamsburg and Staunton.

The Bill concerning the Glebe Islands in this State, passed the Senate on Wednesday.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in South Carolina to his friend in Philadelphia.

"The tameness with which the Senate of the United States has crouched under the unprecedented outrage offered to that body by Mr. Jefferson, in dismissing a prosecution they had ordered against Duane for an atrocious libel on themselves, adds to the melancholy forebodings long since excited in the bosoms of those who wish for permanence to our present political system.

"That an unprincipled alien, whose trade is slander, but who could never grow rich on his profession till he commenced its exercise in Philadelphia, should be protected and patronized by the supreme executive of the country, in his calumnies on one branch of the legislature, is a spectacle, our surprise at which could only be exceeded by that which is felt on perceiving the passive humility with which that branch of the legislature receives the indignity.

"Much as we have been accustomed to hear about the despotism of Kings, it may safely be affirmed that no King of England, since the revolution of 1688, would have dared to make so bold an experiment on the weakness of a British Parliament. Altho' in that country prosecutions are in the name of the King, and it is admitted that the constitution furnishes no check to the royal prerogative of assending them by a *nolle prosequi*, yet a decent respect for the legislature, and a conviction that the legislature will not fail to respect itself, effectually restrain the crown from so unbecoming a manifestation of partiality for a worthless and offending favorite.

"Much as we have been accustomed to hear about the corruption of a British Parliament, and the undue influence of the

crown, it may safely be affirmed, that no British Parliament would have quietly submitted to such an indignity as this.—No British Parliament would have looked on tamely, at the ill timed interposition of the crown, to arrest a prosecution ordered by a branch of the legislature, against a guilty slanderer of its own fame.

"To such an insult, an English Parliament would be as incapable of submitting, as an English monarch, though surrounded with all the pomp of prerogative, would be of offering it.

"After such an instance of the passive temper with which the Senate is disposed to accede to the Executive will, I should not wonder if that body should be chosen to batter the constitution in breach, and demolish the judiciary system, one of the great pillars on which that fabric stands. Whenever the Executive and Legislature shall combine, either for the direct oppression of individuals, or to destroy the constitution, no check to their progress can be found, but in an independent judiciary. Of consequence; one of the first evidences of such a combination will be an effort to destroy that independence.—The Executive is understood to have openly avowed this design.—The Senate will most probably commence its execution."

Gaz. U. S.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. BRONSON,

In number 2, of the acute and able animadversions of LUCIUS CRASSUS upon the message of the president, I perceive a misconception which the nature of my function as Expositor (an unsalaried office, in which of course I have no competitor) compels me to take notice. The President is by this writer, supposed to say, that an accumulation of treasure for the purpose of defence might be the means of producing war by tempting the rapacity of a greedy invader.

The President does not say so—His meaning is, that an administration possessing the means of defence, may thence be tempted to engage in a war which they would otherwise avoid; not that the treasure might tempt an enemy, but ourselves.—The idea is indeed new and refined, but it is nevertheless, his idea, I am persuaded. Attend to the policy of the administration. What is it? Why economy, *l'argent beaucoup d'argent*, not indeed to squander, but to save. As subsidiary to this, it must be pacific: for what is more expensive than war?

We know that the musty, worm-eaten maxim was, to be prepared for war: hence old Alop's fable of the boar whetting his tusks, hence the sacred deposit of the Romans for defence against the Gauls, hence Mr. Gibbon's observation, that "they preserved peace, by being prepared for war," and the many other instances which might be adduced. But the policy of the new school is, the very reverse of this; & its disciples, realizing probably in themselves, the Hudibrastic ardour, which

Cannot hear a trumpet blow or drum beat, Without feeling a month's mind to combat; would rather forego the means of defence, than put such a temptation in their way.

Another reason might have concurred in introducing this sentiment into the message. An administration to be efficient, should be popular, and as avarice seems to be considered as the most prominent trait in the American character, it has been most sedulously angled for. Hence the sentiment, in perfect unison with the object of catching money lovers, even goes a little further, and is probably a bait thrown out for the society of Friends. This respectable society are true lovers of peace, in which they conform to the Christian precept. But as they are so attached to stable and moral government, it is extremely problematical whether they will be such gudgeons as to bite. There is certainly no fact that has so sovereign a contempt for their fellow men, as that of the modern philosophers.—Any trash they think will go down.

EXPOSITOR.

#### FRENCH SPOLIATION.

We have been surprised at the many crude things which have been said, in several respectable papers, relative to the nature and true import of the clause added by Buonaparte, to the treaty between the United States and the French Republic. It has been repeatedly asserted that the clause is merely explanatory of the alterations made in the original convention by the President and Senate of the United States,

during the last session of Congress. A very little attention to the subject will show this opinion to be entirely erroneous and will prove, that the clause under consideration has essentially changed the nature of the convention, as ratified by our government. The second article of the original convention stipulated that as the ministers plenipotentiaries of the two parties were not empowered to agree [among other things] relative to the indemnities mutually due and claimed, the parties shall further negotiate upon these points at a convenient time.—The whole of this article being struck out by the President and Senate, the subject of indemnities was left entirely silent, and the claims of both parties were consequently allowed to remain exactly in their original situation, and each was at liberty to claim indemnities in such manner and at such time as should be thought expedient, as though no such convention had ever been formed. In this situation was the convention left by the late administration Buonaparte, in agreeing to expunge the second article, adds this extraordinary clause: "Provided, [bien entendu] or, it being well understood, that the two nations RELINQUISH the CLAIMS WHICH ARE THE OBJECTS of the said article;" not that they agree to relinquish the article itself, which was the intention of our government; but the claims which are the objects of the article; to wit, the indemnities due and claimed. Thus have our government, by sanctioning the construction of the First Consul, precluded our claims for between twenty and thirty millions of dollars, and have at the same time, refuted at great expense and referred to the French the few vessels taken by us! What would our Jacobins not have said, had such been the provisions of the British treaty, negotiated by Mr. Jay?

Gaz. U. S.

#### Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

#### A NUMBER OF ELEGANT PRINTS,

In Gilt Frames,

Consisting of Washington, Jefferson and other leading characters—Prints of Liberty, Columbus, Washington's Family, and others.—Several dozen small Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Jan. 27.

Auctioneer.

The Inhabitants of Alexandria are respectfully informed, that KENNEDY,

CARVER & GILDER,

of Baltimore, late from Philadelphia, is in this town, and will remain until Saturday.—Such persons as wish to have their prints and looking glasses new framed, old looking glasses new polished and silvered (which will render them equal to new) old frames new gilt, gold letters or ornaments on glass, &c. will favor Kennedy by leaving their address for him at Capt. Davidson's tavern, Prince street.

The advantages to be acquired by Kennedy's being here, are that the applicants will be made acquainted with the expense of the work (which will be as low as in Philadelphia) their orders received and executed correctly, their goods carefully packed, and they exonerated from the risk and expense of carriage.

Jan. 27.

d3t

#### SECOND MEETING.

The Commissioners named and authorized in a commission of bankruptcy, against Andrew Ramsey and Wm. Ramsey, will attend at the Washington tavern in Alexandria, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on Thursday the 28th of January, 1802, in order to proceed on the said commission, at which meeting the said bankrupts are hereby required to attend to undergo their second examination, and such creditors as have not yet proved their debts, under the said commission, may then and there attend and prove the same, and the creditors who shall have proved their debts under the said commission, are required then and there to elect and appoint an assignee or assignees of the bankrupt's estate and effects under the said commission.

By order of the Commissioners.

HENRY MOORE,

Jan. 27.

Secretary.

A boy about 14 years of age, of a good education, and respectable connections will be taken as an apprentice at the office of the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

#### FOR SALE.

At public Auction, on Wednesday the 10th of February next, on a credit of 60 days.



#### The Sloop Lively.

Burthen 21 tons, in good order—a very handsome and fast sailing sloop, particularly well calculated for a Packet between this town and the City of Washington, or to run rock and white fish during the approaching season.

H. and T. MOORE,

Jan. 27.

co

Auctioneers.

#### NOTICE.

THE citizens of Alexandria, indebted to the editors of the WASHINGTON FEDERALIST, are requested to pay no debts of theirs to any person, except receiving their printed Receipts, Signed

RIND & PRENTISS.

Washington, January 27, 1802.

#### New Model.

#### PROPOSALS,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

#### THE LIFE OF JASON FAIRBANKS:

A NOVEL,

FOUNDED ON FACT.

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF HIS TRIAL AND EXECUTION.

By a Gentleman of Massachusetts.

#### Extra from the Preface.

"IN recording the actions of those persons, whose lives are to be a salutary example of the passions, and the dreadful consequences of their unlimited indulgence—prudence, as well as sensibility and principle, should prompt us to do it in such a manner, as to unite the greatest possible utility to the public, with the least possible injury to the feelings of their friends. On the former principle, the style should not be too much elevated, nor should it be too highly charged with that kind of sentiment, which, however fashionable it may be, tends only to mislead to the refinement and corruption of a pampered imagination.

"As the facts in themselves stand in no need of colouring or embellishment to heighten their effect—so neither will the simplicity of the moral, which so naturally flows from them, derive any new force from rhetorical decoration. The style therefore should be simple and narrative, without affectation or false sentiment, in order to strike with undivided impression, the curiosity, as well as the understanding of the youthful and gay. It should be intermingled with such reflections and remarks only, as are intimately connected with the events, and flow immediately from them.

"The History of JASON FAIRBANKS, must necessarily be a kind of History of the Human Heart, wandering under the delusions of a disordered imagination, irresistible passions, and perhaps the poisonous consequences of wicked and visionary theories, while effects he could indeed feel, but whose falsehood and sophistry, he had neither the maturity of judgment nor learning, to despise or detect.

"The mind revolts from evident falsehood, and fiction loses its force, when it departs from the resemblance of reality. As the action, the scene, and the incidents are extremely limited, and the recency of the event, (however pious might be the intention) precludes the substitution of general fiction, such only can be introduced, as is in the most intimate analogy with the subject, and might be supposed reality, without any violation of truth or probability. The gravest historians furnish from their own stock, the speeches of their orators, and the harangues of their heroes: and the wise sayings they put into the mouths of all their great men, serve to illustrate in the most striking point of view, the manner of thinking most peculiar to the characters and the situations of those they celebrate.—Thus far, then, an author may be allowed to proceed, justified by authority, and invited by public good:—whatever sentiments, therefore, may be supposed analogous to those opinions, and illustrative of those dispositions, which produced the various incidents, and eventually the tragic scene in which the whole terminated, may be considered as the faithful transcript, not indeed of what was actually written or spoken, but of what was thought and intended by the principal actor in this fatal catastrophe."

#### CONDITIONS.

It shall be printed on the finest paper, with a new and handsome type, forming a volume neatly bound and lettered, of between three and four hundred pages, duodecimo.

To subscribers, the price will be one dollar: to non-subscribers, one dollar and twenty-five cents. Those who subscribe, or procure subscriptions for eight, shall have one gratis.

The names of the subscribers (if requested) shall be alphabetically arranged, and printed at the end of the volume, with the number of copies they subscribe for.

The work will be put to press as soon as 600 subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Alexandria Advertiser. Boston, January, 1802.

Printing executed at this office.



**JANNEY & PATON**  
**HAVE FOR SALE,**  
 90 Pieces of Russia Duck,  
 30 Ravens do.  
 6 Cheets of Souhong Tea,  
 Havana white & brown Sugars in boxes,  
 West-India do. in hhds. and barrels,  
 Coffee in oags and barrels,  
 Holland Gin in barrels,  
 Sweet Oil in boxes of 12 bottles each,  
 Castile Soap in boxes,  
 Shoes in boxes assorted,  
**East-India Goods.**

*Also,*  
 The Cargo of the Schooner Lucy, captain  
 Snow, consisting of  
 43 Tons Plaster of Paris,  
 60 Casks of Lime,  
 10 Barrels of Tanner's Oil,  
 115 Reams of Wrapping Paper,  
 40 Boxes of dipt Candles.  
 January 22. d

**Valuable Property**  
*(Within a quarter of a mile of Alexandria)*  
**TO BE RENTED.**

12 Acres of land, on the East  
 side of the George-Town road, well en-  
 closed, with a post and rail fence, and a  
 growing hedge all round, about 5 acres of  
 this lot is cultivated as a Garden, and well  
 manured, in which there are a variety of  
 excellent bearing fruit trees, grape vines,  
 raspberry, gooseberry, and currant bushes,  
 a variety of herbs and flowers and 38 aspara-  
 gus beds, highly manured and produced abun-  
 dantly, there are also on this lot, two  
 dwelling houses, a cow-house, stable, corn  
 and sheep-house.

23 Acres of land on the West  
 side of the said road, enclosed in like man-  
 ner, about 15 acres of it is in timothy, and  
 produces good crops of hay, about 6 acres  
 has been in clover, and since a crop of rye  
 has been taken from it; at a proper season  
 it may be again laid down, in either clo-  
 ver or timothy; about two acres is in  
 wood—this lot may be conveniently di-  
 vided into four good grass lots.

No person or persons need apply to rent  
 the aforesaid property, but such as can  
 come, well recommended, for their honest-  
 y, sobriety and knowledge in the garden-  
 ing and farming business. The two lots  
 will be let separate or together as may best  
 suit, and good security will be required,  
 for performance of the covenants, in the  
 lease or leases. For terms apply to the  
 subscriber. **PHILIP R. FENDALL.**  
 January 20. d

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
 AND FOR SALE AT  
**COTTOM & STEWART'S**  
*Book-Store, Royal-Street,*  
**POLITICAL ESSAYS,**  
 RELATIVE TO THE  
**War of the French Revolution;**  
 —VIZ.—  
**AN ARGUMENT**  
*Against continuing the War, for the sub-*  
*version of the Republican Government of*  
*France:*  
**A LETTER**  
*To the Duke of Portland, being an answer*  
*to the two Letters of the late Right*  
*Hon. Edmund Burke, against treating*  
*for Peace with the French Republic:—*  
*And*  
**A MEMORIAL,**  
*Proposing a Plan, for the Conquest and*  
*Emancipation of Spanish America, by*  
*means which would promote the tran-*  
*quility of Ireland.*  
 BY **JAMES' WORKMAN, ESQ.**  
 Nov. 20.

**L A W.**  
**MERIT v. DEMERIT.**  
 The Rival Clergy for Chaplainship to Congress.  
 For Sale at this Office,  
**The Clerical Candidates.**  
 A POEM.  
 The above work is printed on fine wove  
 paper, containing 36 pages, octavo, price  
 25 cents.  
 Dec. 3. d

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
**COARSE WOOLLENS,**  
 Consisting of  
 Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings,  
 striped blankets and kersey duffels. For  
 sale on very moderate terms by the pack-  
 age, on the usual credit.  
**Wm. HODGSON.**  
 Oct. 6. d

**Notice.**  
 THE subscribers have in their hand-  
 sum of money received from the late firms  
 of Messrs. Tabb and M'Affry, and Pat-  
 rick M'Affry and Co. merchants of the  
 town of Martinsburg, in the State of Vir-  
 ginia; and as they understand that Mr.  
 Michael M'Kewan, of said place, has pur-  
 chased a number of the claims against that  
 estate. This is, therefore, to give notice  
 to him, and all others having demands  
 against the estate of the said Tabb and  
 M'Affry, and Patrick M'Affry and Co.  
 to bring in their accounts to us, properly  
 authenticated, on or before the first day of  
 March next, in order to receive their di-  
 vidend of the money in our hands. Those  
 who do not produce their accounts by that  
 time will be excluded from a dividend.  
**A. & J. KENNEDY & Co.**  
 Balt. Dec. 4. 2aw18Mch

**William Hartthorne**  
*Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,*  
**Plaster of Paris by the**  
 ton, or ready ground by the bushel,  
 Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or  
 unbolted,  
 Corn, or any other grain, ground for  
 toll at the mill.  
*At his Store in town,*  
**Hay in bundles, Corn by**  
 the bushel,  
 Loaf and lump Sugar by the hoghead  
 or barrel,  
 First and second quality James R  
 Tobacco, in kegs,  
 A few very good Mill Spindles,  
 Two good Scale Beams.  
*For Sale,*  
**One Share in the Poto-**  
 mac Company,  
 A number of valuable Lots in town.  
*Also, for Sale or Rent,*  
**A valuable Brick House**  
 on King street, now in the tenure of Tho-  
 mas Cruse.  
*To Let,*  
**A two story Frame House**  
 on Duke street, with a large garden and  
 well of good water at the door.  
 1st mo. 18. d

**FOR SALE,**  
**The Cargo of the brig Little**  
*Sally, capt. Coxen,*  
 From Rhode-Island, now landing and  
 consisting of  
 French Brandy,  
 Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)  
 Country Gin,  
 West-India Rum, N. England do.  
 Loaf Sugar,  
 Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,  
 R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,  
 Soal Leather,  
 Russia and raven Duck and Sheetings,  
 Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.  
*For Sale, Freight or Charter,*  
 The said brig *Little Sally*, burthen  
 about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and  
 well equipped. Apply to  
**J. G. LADD.**  
 Jan. 4. d

**LIVERY STABLE,**  
**And HORSES & CARRIAGES**  
**TO HIRE.**  
 THE subscriber respectfully informs the  
 public that he takes horses on livery, and  
 keeps some excellent horses and carriages  
 to hire.  
*Also,*  
 A few good SADDLE HORSES for  
 sale.  
 Apply in part of the house formerly  
 the Swan Tavern, King street, to  
**JOHN HODGKIN.**  
 Jan. 25. 2018T

**Valuable Property for Sale.**  
 Seven hundred and eighty-eight acres  
 in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of  
 Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the  
 Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This  
 land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two  
 excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres  
 of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in  
 the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a  
 saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will show the lands  
 Three thousand eight hundred and forty-  
 five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of  
 Grave and Fifth Creeks, near the river Ohio, and  
 about 80 miles below Pittsburgh. Some of these  
 lands are very good, with considerable quantities  
 of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber.  
 Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county  
 will show these lands.  
 I will sell all or any of the above lands for cash or  
 upon credit, or take in exchange for them land in  
 Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of A-  
 lexandria, or the city of Washington.  
**R. T. HOOE**  
 October 23. co

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 of Messrs. Tabb and M'Affry, and Pat-  
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**Plaster of Paris by the**  
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 Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or  
 unbolted,  
 Corn, or any other grain, ground for  
 toll at the mill.  
*At his Store in town,*  
**Hay in bundles, Corn by**  
 the bushel,  
 Loaf and lump Sugar by the hoghead  
 or barrel,  
 First and second quality James R  
 Tobacco, in kegs,  
 A few very good Mill Spindles,  
 Two good Scale Beams.  
*For Sale,*  
**One Share in the Poto-**  
 mac Company,  
 A number of valuable Lots in town.  
*Also, for Sale or Rent,*  
**A valuable Brick House**  
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*To Let,*  
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**A. & J. KENNEDY & Co.**  
 Balt. Dec. 4. 2aw18Mch

**William Hartthorne**  
*Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,*  
**Plaster of Paris by the**  
 ton, or ready ground by the bushel,  
 Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or  
 unbolted,  
 Corn, or any other grain, ground for  
 toll at the mill.  
*At his Store in town,*  
**Hay in bundles, Corn by**  
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 Loaf and lump Sugar by the hoghead  
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 First and second quality James R  
 Tobacco, in kegs,  
 A few very good Mill Spindles,  
 Two good Scale Beams.  
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*Also, for Sale or Rent,*  
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 on King street, now in the tenure of Tho-  
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*To Let,*  
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 well of good water at the door.  
 1st mo. 18. d

**FOR SALE,**  
**The Cargo of the brig Little**  
*Sally, capt. Coxen,*  
 From Rhode-Island, now landing and  
 consisting of  
 French Brandy,  
 Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)  
 Country Gin,  
 West-India Rum, N. England do.  
 Loaf Sugar,  
 Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,  
 R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,  
 Soal Leather,  
 Russia and raven Duck and Sheetings,  
 Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.  
*For Sale, Freight or Charter,*  
 The said brig *Little Sally*, burthen  
 about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and  
 well equipped. Apply to  
**J. G. LADD.**  
 Jan. 4. d

**LIVERY STABLE,**  
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 A few good SADDLE HORSES for  
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 Apply in part of the house formerly  
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**JOHN HODGKIN.**  
 Jan. 25. 2018T

**Valuable Property for Sale.**  
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**COTTOM & STEWART**  
*Have received, a large and general*  
**ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS**  
 IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF  
**POLITE LITERATURE;**  
 Amongst which, are the following:

JEFFERSON'S Notes on Virginia, not press'd  
 Ed. Kotschue's Plays, 3 vols. Ladies' Musi-  
 cal Magazine, Park's Travels, Stewart's View  
 of Society, Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Cullen's  
 Practice of Physic, Wallis on Health, Paley's  
 Philosophy, 2 vols. Gibbon's Surveying Moore's  
 Navigation, by Bunt, Burns's Poems, Millot's  
 Ancient History, 2 vols. Practical Education, 2  
 vols. Beauties of St. Pierre, Buchanan's Family Phy-  
 sicist, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's  
 Memoirs, British State Trials, Robinson's Admi-  
 ralty Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentle-  
 man and Ladies' Preceptor, 2 vols. Hunter, on  
 the Blood, 2 vols. Caldwell's Memoirs, Willish's  
 Lectures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's  
 Ditto, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edin-  
 burgh Dispensatory, Elegant Extracts, Contri-  
 butions, Zimmerman on Solitude, Ditto on Na-  
 tional Pride, Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols.  
 Collection of Farces, 6 vols. Police Education,  
 Tooke's Pantheon, Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Gu-  
 thrie's Geography, Knox's Education, 2 vols.  
 Ditto Essays, 2 vols. Colfigan's Travels, Cook's  
 Voyages, 4 vols. Damburger's Travels, &c. &c.  
**NOVELS.**  
 The Armenian, 2 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols.  
 Antoinette, Tales of Wonder, (by Lewis) 2 vols.  
 My Uncle Thomas, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Spirit  
 of the Castle, Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Clara  
 Howard, Ormond, Weiland, Mail of the Ham-  
 let, Vagabond, Sailor Boy, Athlin and Dim-  
 bayne, Romance of the Forest, 2 vols. Myr-  
 ties of Udolpho, 3 vols. Louisa, Julia and the  
 Baron, Ghost Sier, Tale of the Times, 2 vols.  
 Camilla, 3 vols. Evelina, 2 vols. Monk, 2 vols.  
 Family of Oremburg, Negro, 2 vols. Black  
 Valley, Ellen and Merdaunt, 2 vols. George